IN THE SPECIFICATION

On page 7, rewrite the paragraph in lines 3 – 11 as follows:

In the disc 10 lead-in area, which is defined as the area of the disc 10 between a diameter of 46 mm and 50 mm, the values of the MSBs will vary from 000. A value of 100 means that the frame contains timecode for the Power Calibration Area, the Program Memory area, or the Lead-In Area, all of which precede the program (recordable) area. Other MSB values are used to define that the ATIP frame contains special control codes. These codes can be used for example to indicate the optimum writing power for the disc 10, the reference speed, the disc application code, the disc type and sub-type, the start position of the Lead-In Area, or the start position of the Lead Out Area for the disc 10.

On page 12, rewrite the paragraph in lines 9 – 21 as follows:

The customer then prepares the disc for encryption. This is shown schematically as step 74 and includes several steps, carried out by the security software, which were described in more detail in FIG. 3. A unique ID 24 is then created in step 84. The unique ID 24 can be a completely random number or it can be chosen from a table of numbers that was created beforehand. The unique ID 24 is then used to create (step 86) an ISO 9660-compatible file image which will become part of a written session. The main-channel data for a known absolute sector address of this session is modified (step 88) with the unique ID 24. The unique ID 24 is also used, along with the preformed ID 22 read in step 74, to do the encryption. The encryption is shown diagrammatically as step 76, and includes a number of steps which were described in more detail in FIG. 3. After the encryption is complete, the unique ID 24 and the wrapped executable are written to a second session on the disc in step 96.